

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## ZEPPELIN IS OFF ON FIRST LEG OF GLOBE GIRDLING

Leaves Lakelhurst for Lakehurst via Friedrichshafen.  
Tokyo, Los Angeles

## WEATHER REPORTED BETTER THAN USUAL

May Cut England's Southern  
Tip Within 50 Hours—New  
York Bids Adieu

## MOSCOW PLANE STARTS FLIGHT TO UNITED STATES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
London

A Company dispatch from Berlin said the Soviet airplane, Land of the Soviets, with a crew of five, took off at Moscow Aug. 8 on a trip to New York by way of Siberia and Alaska. The first stop will be Omsk.

The aviators are Boris Sterligoff, navigator; Semion Shetstov, pilot; Philip Bolotov, alternate pilot; A. Shetstov, mechanic, and D. B. Foufayev.

## HOOVER BOARD ON LAW STUDY PLOTS COURSE

Splits Into 11 Committees  
to Take Up Equal Number  
of Specified Topics

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — With the announcement that its membership will be divided into 11 committees to study outstanding crime problems,

the Commission on Law

Observance and Enforcement indicates that the groundwork and preliminary routine organization for its national survey has been completed, and it is ready to begin detailed study of 11 topics which it considers fundamental.

The section dealing with prohibition is headed by George W. Wickerham, chairman, who will also serve ex-officio on the other committees. Although it has been repeatedly stated that the commission considers prohibition only one of the many problems in the field which it was appointed by the President to consider, the announcement that Mr. Wickerham will head the section investigating prohibition is taken as evidence of the importance attached to this branch of the commission's work.

Those who will serve under Mr. Wickerham on the Committee on Prohibition are: Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War; Miss Ada L. Compton, president of Radcliffe College, and Judge William S. Kenyon, Federal Judge and former Senator from Iowa. Judge Kenyon, during his term as Senator, was known as an outstanding advocate of prohibition and adequate enforcement laws.

Pokes Her Nose Into the Air

Dr. Eckener, a boy voyage messenger from President Hoover tucked into a pocket of his blue reefer, gave the command "let go all" just at 12:30 o'clock, and the ground crew of 400 white-jacketed figures with uplifted arms let go the ropes. A few minutes later the command came to "weigh all," and red lights were turned on as the huge dirigible rose slowly at the nose. The spectators sent up a cheer. As the ship rose, mechanics in the motor gondolas waved a farewell with flashlights.

With a quiver that seemed as though the huge craft were gripping herself for her fourth transatlantic flight, the Graf Zeppelin moved upward. Within half a minute she was hovering 100 feet over the heads of the crowd below, which, with up-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

## Argentine Airway to Clip New York Voyage to 7 Days

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — A regular air service which will transport passengers, freight and mail between New York and Buenos Aires in seven days, clipping 14 days from the fastest regular service now available, will be inaugurated within a few weeks, it has just become known here.

The route, which will cover 3,000 miles over a course carefully mapped and surveyed by organizers of the line, will be operated by the New York, Rio and Buenos Aires Corporation, backed by a group of prominent bankers and industrial leaders and organized under the laws of Delaware.

Shares of the organization have been fully subscribed, the operating schedule worked out and some of the equipment is already available, it is announced.

One trip weekly will be made each way when the service opens, all flying being done by daylight. Officials of the line hope that three round trips a week will be operated within a year and eventually a daily service.

It is expected that the passenger rate will be 12 cents a mile. The company will receive \$10, Argentine currency, a pound on all mail carried from Argentina to Central America, the Guianas, West Indies and the United States, and 5 cents Argentine currency for each two grams of air mail transported to Uruguay and Brazil.

Cost of Crime: Judge McCormick, chairman; Mr. Anderson and Judge Grubb.

Political Institutions, Probation and Parole: Judge Mackintosh, chairman, and Miss Comstock.

Juvenile Delinquency: Miss Comstock, chairman; Mr. Leman, New Orleans, La., chairman; Mr. Loesch, and Dean, Pound.

Probation, Court of Appeals: Judge McCormick.

Criminal Justice and the Foreign

Born: Mr. Baker, chairman; Judge Kenyon; Mr. Leman, Mr. Loesch, and Judge McCormick.

Lawlessness by Governmental Law

Enforcing Officers: Judge Kenyon, chairman; Mr. Baker and Judge Grubb.

Cost of Crime: Judge McCormick, chairman; Mr. Anderson and Judge Mackintosh.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

**AUSTRIAN AND CZECH  
DIPLOMATS CONFER**

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA.—The visit of Ernest Streeruwitz, Austrian Chancellor, to northwest Bohemia was made the occasion of a friendly unofficial meeting with Dr. Eduard Beneš, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia.

In the course of the discussions

present there are no outstanding

political economic questions be-

tween the two countries but both

are interested in the unsolved prob-

lem of the economic reorganization

of central Europe on a rational basis.

This has been frequently discussed

by Dr. Beneš the last few years but

little progress has been made and it

is therefore natural apart from rea-

sons of courtesy that Dr. Beneš (who

took the initiative in this matter)

should welcome the opportunity of

discussing the matter with Mr.

Streeruwitz who is primarily an in-

dustrialist.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

**Canadian-American Peace Garden  
Proposed as Bridge Over Boundary**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—An International

Peace Garden of about 400 acres, half

of which would be in the United

States and half in Canada, formed

the theme of the addresses delivered

by speakers at the "International

Night" session of the annual conven-

tion of the National Association of

Gardeners here.

The project, which has the in-

dorsement of Hon. William Phillips,

United States Minister to Canada,

Viscount Willingdon, Governor-Gen-

eral of Canada, and other leading

public men of both countries, was

publicly made by all speakers as an

extending testimony to the cordial re-

lations between the two countries and

an example to the world at large.

Henry J. Moore, chairman of the

Canadian committee, said: "Some-

where along the international line

shall rise a second Eden and the na-

tions will shed tears of joy." The

speaker suggested that every citizen

of both countries be given an op-

portunity of subscribing 25 cents and

the school children should also take

part in bringing such a scheme into

existence.

In extending a welcome on behalf

of the Province, the Hon. George S.

Henry, Minister of Highways, said

that he felt that the National Asso-

ciation of Gardeners is doing a great

deal to promote better feeling and

understanding between two nations

which played such a large part in

the development of civilization.

Leonard Barron, editor of the

American Home, said that he had

been very much impressed with the

development of home interest in gar-

dening in the United States. He de-

scribed the trend of gardening in

America today as largely one of

home embellishment and said it was

becoming a characteristic of real-

estate development.

Expressing gratification that so

many Americans visit Canada, Emil

Sauer, American Consul at Toronto,

said that it is through personal con-

tacts that a better understanding is

developed. The education of the peo-

ple in the matter of foreign relations

is necessary for a sound foreign

policy based on an enlightened pub-

lic opinion, he declared.

Other speakers were: Harry Leo

Walsh, American Consul at Hamil-

ton, Ont.; W. T. Macoun, Dominion

horticulturist; Hon. Martin L. Davey;

E. B. Luke, honorary president of the

Ontario Rose Society; Alfred Hottes,

editor of Better Homes and Gardens;

Robert Weeks; C. E. Chambers, com-

misioner of parks of the city of

Toronto, and L. F. Burrows, secretary

of the Canadian Horticultural Coun-

cil.

**RUMANIAN PREMIER  
INTERVENES IN STRIKE**

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST.—Juliu Maniu, the

Premier, has sent a member of the

Cabinet to Sibiu, the scene of the

coal mine conflict in western Rum-

ania, where 3,800 strikers clashed

with the troops. Twenty-two miners,

five of whom are Rumanians, are

known to have been slain and many

wounded as a result of volley fire.

The Premier received details of the

fight at Brasov while en route for

Cluj in the direction of Sibiu. The

trouble is attributed to low wages

and ill-treatment of the miners. Some

1,000 workers at the Restea mine and

in a factory in the same region threw

down tools when they were refused

higher wages.

**PINCHOT YACHT RAMS RUDDER**

PANAMA CITY (AP)—The Mary

Pinchot, yacht of Gifford Pinchot,

former Governor of Pennsylvania,

has gone into dry dock after ground-

ing off Barrington Island, in the Galapagos Group, Ecuadorian coast. A

broken rudder resulted and a tug had

to be called to tow the boat back to

he would have had of the Dawes cake except at the expense of somebody else. British objection is that the sacrifices involved in the Young plan are not equal. Instead of the sites now reduced in the same proportion, some are being proportionately increased at the expense of others, and the slice that has been most increased is the Italian.

**Press Supports Mr. Snowden.**

Mr. Snowden's stand for a proportional decrease in the size of slices is echoed in all sections here. Thus, the Daily News says: "Conservative paper says editorially that the country has noted the downright character of Mr. Snowden's speech with keen appreciation."

The Daily News, Liberal, similarly remarks: "It must be admitted that the novel spectacle of the British Minister standing up for his own country is extremely pleasant." The Manchester Guardian declares, "the national response to Mr. Snowden's speech shows how grateful this country is to him." The Times correspondent points out that the £2,500,000 annually which Great Britain is asked to surrender represents a capital sum of £27,000,000, which is "not a large contribution toward meeting arrears of £200,000,000 but is a useful sum."

**American View Discussed.**

Some commentators are wondering what is behind the statement of Edwin Wilson, the United States' observer, that he has reserved the right to express at a later stage his views upon the question of amount.

It is presumed here that Washington, like London, feels some misgivings about such a large share of so-called unconditional reparations payments being allocated to France and Italy while the United States, Great Britain and other powers have to content with conditional payments which would cease immediately if German exchange demanded any marked weakness. Great Britain is awaiting developments on the political side of the conference.

"The next few days," says the Manchester Guardian, "will show whether political interests of Great Britain will be defended by Arthur Henderson as well as her economic interests are being defended by Mr. Snowden. In other words, will Mr. Henderson insist on immediate unconditional evacuation of the Rhineland?"

In fact, one of the British representatives on this committee is Philip Noel Baker, who is an uncompromising supporter of early evacuation.

**400 Road Patrols Added by British**

**ZEPPELIN IS OFF ON FIRST LEG OF GLOBE GIRDLING**

## BRITISH UNIONS TRY TO SETTLE COTTON STRIKE

**Ministry of Labor Lends Hand to End Stoppage Affecting 500,000**

MANCHESTER, Eng. (P)—A definite move to settle the wage dispute which resulted in the Lancashire cotton industry stoppage affecting more than 500,000 workers was made by representatives of the Council of the Trades Union Congress after investigating the situation.

Following interviews with operatives and officials, they called leaders of the weavers, spinners and cardroom workers to meet Aug. 8, in hope of healing the breach in the unions and presenting a united front to the employers.

Officials in the Ministry of Labor also were engaged with the situation. They saw employers and later sought touch with the operatives, hoping to arrive at a basis upon which an early meeting of the two sides could be arranged.

Ramsey MacDonald, Prime Minister, upon his return to London from Scotland was reported directing his attention toward the cotton industry deadlock.

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This is the first break in the Lancashire cotton stoppage, now in the second week, and in which 380,000 hands are idle.

Blackpool, Lancashire's seaside resort, which is usually packed with thousands of happy cotton operatives holiday making at this time of the year, is suffering the effects of the strike, which has prevented proprietors from spending their yearly savings at a time of crisis.

All Lancashire cotton towns in North England have in summer their "Wakes Weeks," when mills are closed and happy throngs fill the trains to Blackpool. Each town has its Wakes Club, into which is paid a weekly contribution to distribute at holiday time. Each worker usually saves about £5 for a week's outing for himself and family.

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## JACKSONVILLE SPENDS MILLION ON OLD CREEKS

Two Florida Waterways to Be Cleanned and Beautified Throughout

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—At a cost of more than \$1,000,000 this city is improving two unsightly and insanitary watercourses that have flowed sluggishly through the heart of the city for years.

Although they have not been utilized for water transportation for many years, both watercourses are classified by the War Department as navigable streams, and plans for their improvement had to be approved by Washington before work could proceed and plans for the improvement provide that the streams be made navigable for small craft.

One of the streams, McCoy's Creek, originates in the western section of the city and winds an uncertain path through a rather unkempt portion of the municipality to the St. Johns River. It has served as an open drain for many years.

Hogan's Creek, the other watercourse to be improved, is on the northern side of the city where many handsome residences abound and one of the principal parks is located. It too, has been a bone of contention for some time.

The McCoy's Creek channel is being dredged and straightened for practically its entire length. Hogan's Creek is being constructed on both sides of the stream and a boulevard is included in the plans that will considerably shorten the distance from the downtown section to the suburbs.

The improvement of Hogan's Creek is somewhat similar in general plan, although more attention is being given beautification to the land adjacent to the stream than in the McCoy project. A series of lakes formed by the construction of a tide flood gate and bulkheading is contemplated here.

Several unsightly bridges spanning both watercourses are being replaced by artistic new structures, several of which have been completed and opened for traffic.

The improvement work is financed by bond issues authorized by the freeholders of the city in an election several years ago when more than \$4,000,000 worth of bonds were authorized for various municipal projects, including the airport, street widening, electric light plant and other improvements.

## FRANCE READY TO PARTICIPATE IN NAVAL PARLEY

(Continued from Page 1)

ment, there must be reciprocal action on the part of other nations, he said.

In this connection, Mr. Alexander said he hoped the country was noting and approving the conversations that Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, is having with Charles G. Dawes, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, and also the messages of good will received from the President of the United States.

Simultaneously with the publication of Mr. Alexander's statement, there has appeared here an account of draft economies in the Australian naval program. This is attributed to the fact that the Dominion Treasury has faced a deficit of £4,000,000, a large proportion of which is being met by a cut in the budget of the Ministry of Defense.

## BRITAIN TO SEND ENVOY OF NEW TYPE TO EGYPT

(Continued from Page 1)

High Commissioners in Egypt and the Sudan has been foreshadowed for some time. The significance of the step is that Sir Percy is a diplomat by profession, unlike all previous occupants of the post, thus facilitating a change over from a High Commissioner to an Ambassador, which will be necessary if the draft proposals are accepted. Sir Percy began his diplomatic career in Constantinople soon after the South African war, since when he has served in a number of leading Embassies.

## TERMS OF AGREEMENT RECEIVED BY MAJORITY IN EGYPT WITH FAVOR

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALEXANDRIA—Excepting the Wafid organ Balagh, the British proposals are received by the Egyptian press calmly, the papers recommending readers to study the proposals before coming to a decision, remembering that Egypt's future independence is at stake. The papers stress the undoubted gains and the fact that a great step forward has been taken by Britain. Balagh on the other hand uses the occasion to renew his campaign against the Prime Minister, Mohamed Mahmud Pasha. It appears to the nation not to consider anything until Parliament has been re-elected without change in the electoral law. This shows apprehension lest, under the discussed new law, Mahmud, whose support comes from the more intelligent section, must be returned to power instead of the Wafid.

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## THREE BRAVE ATLANTIC BOUND FOR AFRICA

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Three New Yorkers have just set sail from the Marine Basin at Gravesend Bay in an 85-foot

schooner, the Black Eagle, with the coast of northern Africa as their destination. Robert C. Rathbone, an insurance broker and owner of the Black Eagle; Prof. Underhill Moore of Columbia University and J. Thornton Mills of Englewood, N. J., composed the party.

The object of the trip, which Mr. Rathbone said is a private undertaking, is to view the work of archaeological expeditions under way in north Africa, southern Spain and other points on the Mediterranean.

## Co-operative Idea Popular in China

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—China has formed a Co-operators' Union in Shanghai. It is reported here. This union issues a periodical in Chinese. "The Co-operator's Monthly," with an English supplement. Recently the Government of Nanking established a Bureau of Reconstructions, and one of its acts has resulted in the formation of a society to study the co-operative movement. About 120 students joined, and completed a special three months' course dealing with the history of co-operative movements in foreign countries, their organization and management.

After completing the work students were distributed to eight centers to sow the seed. There they formed "Co-operative Guiding Bureaus." In June 1928 the Bureau of Social Affairs in Shanghai established a school for the study of co-operation, and 80 students joined. The course was free and occupied one month. Thus a body of co-operative workers was made available.

The existing Shanghai Co-operative Society is one of the most prominent in China. Since its formation seven years ago the members are Japanese, although the society welcomes any nationality. In the province of Chekiang there are already about 100 co-operative societies, and to assist them an agricultural credit bank has been established at Hangchow. A similar bank in Nanking assists various societies as they are formed in Kiangsu Province.

## Conservatives Fill Dutch Cabinet

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM—After a crisis lasting more than a month Jonkheer Ch. J. M. Ruyt de Berenbrouck, who failed to form a parliamentary cabinet, has agreed to become a member of the Right which has finally succeeded in constituting an extra-parliamentary ministry which is the former de Geer cabinet in a modified form.

The new Premier is also Home Minister, Jonkheer F. Beelaerts van Blokland remains Minister of Foreign Affairs. The new cabinet consists of four Roman Catholics, two Christian Historicals, two Antirevolutionaries and one Orientated toward the Right.

BY RADIO TO MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Other members of the new Dutch ministry are Jonkheer Ch. D. J. de Geer, Minister of Finance; Dr. L. N. Beckers, Defense; M. P. J. Reymen, Public Works; T. S. Verschuer, Labor and Commerce; J. J. Donner, Justice; Prof. H. Wolter, Education; M. D. Graaf, Colonies. The Cabinet contains members of the Conservative Party only and is in effect dependent on support of the Right.

## California Wild Life Protected by Woman

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FAIRFAX, Calif.—Mrs. Walter B. Selmer is California's only woman game warden, and that she is one of the most active is indicated by a record of more than 50 arrests and nearly as many convictions for violations of the State fish and game laws since her appointment less than two years ago.

Born on a large western ranch, with few girlhood companions, Mrs. Selmer early developed a fondness for birds and other wild life that abounded in the region, and it was this interest, she declares, together with a desire to defend forest creatures, that later influenced her to choose her unusual career.

Her husband encouraged her in her inclinations, and she was officially appointed a game warden in November, 1927. The ink was hardly dry on her commission before she arrested a hunter for shooting game from a moving automobile.

## IM ALONE ARBITRATION BOARD READY TO BEGIN

WASHINGTON (P)—The commission will arbitrate the differences between the United States and Canada over the sinking of the liner *Adriatic* last March, and is expected soon to select a time and place for its hearings.

The United States is represented on the arbitration board by Justice Willis Van Devanter of the Supreme Court, and Canada by George Wharton Pepper, former Senator from Pennsylvania, and John E. Read, legal adviser of the Canadian Department of External Affairs, have been designated the agents of their respective governments to appear before the commission, while W. N. Tilley, K. C. of Toronto, and Alme Geoffrion of Montreal, will assist Mr. Read.

## ANTI-FASCIST LEADERS ESCAPE TO FRANCE

PARIS (P)—Francesco Nitti, neophyte of the former Italian Premier, and two other prominent members of Italy's suppressed political opposition, have escaped from the Fascist prison island of Lipari and made their way to Paris.

Anti-Fascist circles here acclaimed the escape, related in widely published stories, as the greatest inspiration given their movement in months. Escaping with Signor Nitti were Carlo Roselli, former professor of political economy at the Genoa Institute, and Emilio Lussu, war hero, four times decorated by the Italian Government.

## This Blimp's 'Skin' Is All Metal



Unlike the Usual Type of Dirigible, This New Ship is Not Inflated by a Series of Gas-Filled Balloonettes but is a Single Great Cylinder. Helium Will Be the Lifting Agent.

## Navy's 'Tin Dirigible' Soon to Take the Air

WASHINGTON (P)—The Navy's "tin ship," the metal-clad dirigible now under construction in Detroit by the Aircraft Development Corporation, seven years ago the members of its annual sales have increased from \$62,719 to \$222,272. Most of the members are Japanese, although the society welcomes any nationality.

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## New York City Fills G.O.P. Fusion Ticket

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The New York City Republican organization has just named Harold G. Aron, president International Germanic Trust Company, for Controller, and Bird S. Coler, veteran Brooklyn Democrat, and that party's candidate for Governor in 1930, as president of the Board of Aldermen, thus completing the fusion ticket headed by Fiorello H. La Guardia for Mayor. Both Mr. Aron and Mr. Coler accepted the nominations.

Simultaneously with the publication of Mr. Aron's statement, there has appeared here an account of draft economies in the Australian naval program. This is attributed to the fact that the Dominion Treasury has faced a deficit of £4,000,000, a large proportion of which is being met by a cut in the budget of the Ministry of Defense.

High Commissioners in Egypt and the Sudan has been foreshadowed for some time. The significance of the step is that Sir Percy is a diplomat by profession, unlike all previous occupants of the post, thus facilitating a change over from a High Commissioner to an Ambassador, which will be necessary if the draft proposals are accepted. Sir Percy began his diplomatic career in Constantinople soon after the South African war, since when he has served in a number of leading Embassies.

Terms of Agreement Received by Majority in Egypt With Favor

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALEXANDRIA—Excepting the Wafid organ Balagh, the British proposals are received by the Egyptian press calmly, the papers recommending readers to study the proposals before coming to a decision, remembering that Egypt's future independence is at stake. The papers stress the undoubted gains and the fact that a great step forward has been taken by Britain. Balagh on the other hand uses the occasion to renew his campaign against the Prime Minister, Mohamed Mahmud Pasha. It appears to the nation not to consider anything until Parliament has been re-elected without change in the electoral law. This shows apprehension lest, under the discussed new law, Mahmud, whose support comes from the more intelligent section, must be returned to power instead of the Wafid.

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NEW YORK—Three New Yorkers have just set sail from the Marine Basin at Gravesend Bay in an 85-foot

that the only way to overcome these conditions is to reduce wages. The remedy lies in reducing labor costs, and at least as great a responsibility lies on the employers as on the employed in this connection.

Dr. Gregory developed the further thesis that the continuance of unemployment itself offers a proof of the higher standard of living in Great Britain.

"It is only the rich countries," he explained, "which can afford themselves the luxury of a standard of life and social arrangements, permitting that standard to be sufficiently generous to prevent any general lowering of wage-rates to a point which would enable the employment of the total population of working age."

"The continued existence of a large number of unemployed, whilst a sign that industry has not fully adjusted itself to post-war conditions, is also a proof of the enduring strength of the British economic machinery."

## Definite Caribbean Policy Called United States Need

HYANNIS, Mass. (P)—Activities of the United States in the Caribbean region have led to confusion through lack of a definite, constructive policy.

Dr. Parker T. Moon, associate professor of international relations at Columbia University, told the Institute of World Unity.

"The record of our activities in the Caribbean region," he said, "reveals the fact that the Government at Washington has had either too many conflicting policies toward Latin America, or else no consistent policy at all. Treaties made by the State Department with the Caribbean countries have been rejected by the Senate; loans have been planned only to be dropped; marines have landed, only to be withdrawn.

Professor Moon suggested in round-table discussion that if control of some sort were sometimes useful in the Caribbean region, participation in it by other countries beside the United States "would alleviate in large measure the present bitterness resulting from our dollar diplomacy." He believed that South American countries might participate in such control, only to be withdrawn.

Nearly three years ago Charles became the unofficial bootblack and errand boy backskeg at the Carnegie Hall by the process of sculling a door guardian, keeping away from those likely to tell him to leave and interpreting silence to mean consent.

Everything went well until Charles's typically Italian joy in listening to the music led him to attempt to make his own. First, the piano and then the trumpet were tried, but, without instruments of his own, and with little instruction, failure confronted him. Without saying so, he indicated that his days seemed darker than his own black polish. Then Mr. Bunchuk stepped in, gave him a trial or two on the cello and, seeing how the boy's long fingers curved about the instrument, made his decision. Charlie's smile now seems to stay on from morning until night.

## 200-Year-Old Elm Alters School Design

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATTICA, N. Y.—"Woodman, spare that tree," has more than a mere poetic significance to trustees of School District No. 9 here, who have decided to alter plans for a projected school building to comply with a property deed which forbids removal of a 200-year-old elm under which Attica children have played since 1806.

The tree has been protected for more than a century of successive owners by a clause in the deed stipulating it never should be harmed. The clause had been forgotten when the deed was conveyed to the school until night.

## COMMUNIST PLOT REPORTED IN CUBA

HAVANA, Cuba (P)—Secret agents of the Cuban Government are concentrated in an investigation of communist activities in Cuba which, according to papers seized Aug. 7, aim to overthrow the Government.

Jose Riego Lopez, a Spaniard, was arrested charged with being the ringleader. A document which police headquarters said had been found on him read: "We are encouraging a nation-wide movement for a change of government in this country and sooner or later will find the opportunity to carry out our plans." Other documents are said to have shown Lopez to be a delegate from Russia to a Communist congress at Montevideo, Uruguay.

Earn Extra Money Selling Box Assortment Christmas Cards

20 Cards-\$1.00  
All Envelopes Maderistically Lined  
Volume Orders Special Price  
AGENTS WANTED

ACT NOW

C. N. Arno Jackson Blvd., Buffalo, N. Y.

The BURKHARDT Bros. Co.  
8-10-12 East Fourth Street  
CINCINNATI

## Student of Style Sees Cotton on Way to Resume Former Position in Fashion

Have Gone Hand in Hand This Summer, New Bedford Hears, and Printed Lawns, Dimities, Voiles and Voiles Are Expected to Be More and More in Demand

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## FARMERS URGED TO WIDEN SCOPE OF CO-OPERATION

Found Necessary in Order to Benefit Most by Marketing Act

*Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE Monitor*  
AMHERST, Mass.—Farmers must expand their co-operative effort, in order to benefit from the Agricultural Marketing Act, to cut their costs of production by buying jointly and to obtain a more just tax on rural property, Sam H. Thompson, president, told the Eastern States conference of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Evidence that American farmers are working together to the benefit of working together, was cited by Mr. Thompson, who told of the aims of the recently formed "American Agricultural Service, Inc." a non-sectional organization which grew out of requests from small co-operative farmers' associations.

The object of the Agricultural Service, Inc., is "to aid in co-ordinating and uniting the policies, practices and methods of agricultural co-operative marketing associations, agricultural service associations, general farm organizations and similar associations within the United States." Educational, managerial, accounting, research, legal, transportation and economic services will be provided.

Co-operative purchasing has kept millions of dollars in the farms' pockets, Mr. Thompson said, and has enabled them to obtain a higher quality of seeds, implements and other farm commodities. A committee is studying the proposal for a centralized national purchasing agency. Taxes on agricultural land have been adjusted. In many instances by co-operative effort, Mr. Thompson stated, but pointed out room for still further improvement.

Mc Edward Young of Milton-on-the-Hudson, president of the New York Federation of Home Bureaus, said much of farm prosperity is due to woman's attitude toward agriculture.

## Equity-Film Strike Believed Near End

*Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE Monitor*  
HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—A mass meeting that had a jubilee theme was held by the Actors Equity Association Aug. 7 as the result of the recent conferences between Equity officials and representatives of the Association of Motion Picture Producers. These conferences are the first recognition the producers have given the actors' union.

With the announcement by Frank

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—  
**MCFARLIN'S**  
195 MAIN STREET EAST  
Complete  
Boys' Store

on THIRD FLOOR  
Clothing, Furnishings,  
Shoes and Hats  
Children's Barber Shop

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—  
**HANAN**  
Shoe Designs

are greeted with approving glances from your discriminating friends. Hanan commands the services of notable shoe experts.

**HANAN & SON**  
47 East Avenue

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—

**A Pleasant Vacation**

Make summer an enjoyable time by participating in all the outdoor activities!

In this great store are clothing and equipment for every sport. Picnic lunches are packed as well as other summer services given for your convenience.

**Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.**

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—

**General Electric Refrigerator**

*Created, perfected and guaranteed by General Electric*

The name General Electric on your refrigerator is your assurance of unfailing service year after year. Unlike any other refrigerator you have ever seen, the General Electric has all its mechanism enclosed in a single hermetically sealed case. It hasn't a belt or a fan or a drain pipe anywhere. It never needs oiling. It is unusually quiet. Come in today and study its other advantages for yourself.

**Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation**

89 EAST AVENUE. MAIN 3960

Gillmore, president of Equity, only a closed meeting for members only would be held Aug. 10 to decide whether certain conditions are acceptable to them in the Equity-ducers controversy. A quick settlement was anticipated. Equity members have been on strike in the film studios in an effort to establish Equity shop rules in Hollywood since June 5.

Mr. Gillmore read a telegram from the home office in New York announcing that the council had voted an additional \$10,000 to carry on the fight in Hollywood, and many messages of co-operation from unions were read.

Sam Hardy announced that the Equity carnival at Santa Monica last Saturday would realize a profit of more than \$16,000. Other speakers included Jean Herkholz, Joseph Tawhorn, Charles F. Adams and Andre de Seguera.

## Power Accounting Subject of Inquiry

*Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE Monitor*

WASHINGTON—Alleged efforts of power companies to influence the Federal Power Commission to alter its system of accounting to one more favorable to their own interests will be investigated by the Senate Interstate Commerce Commission or a special investigating committee, according to plans announced by James Conzzen (R.), Senator from Michigan.

Senator Conzzen, author of a bill to reorganize the Federal Power Commission, said he would bring the memorandum, reported to have circulated among members of the power industry, to the attention of the Senate as soon as the tariff bill is out of the way.

It has been charged that the power companies are planning a drive to force abandonment of the accounting system devised by the Federal Commission to meet practices by which, it was claimed, the power companies were endeavoring to inflate their real value so that the Government would be compelled to pay larger sums in buying back power plants at the end of 15 years.

The memorandum has been drafted by Paul Clapp, managing director of the National Electric Light Association, a unit representing the views of his organization. It is expected to represent the desire of electric and gas utilities for transferring the accounting activities of the Federal Power Commission to other government departments which "will not have men specially trained for the work."

**GIRL WINS NEW YORK TRIP**  
*Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE Monitor*

NEW YORK—Miss Davis Campbell of Bedford, N. H., has won the prize of a trip to New York City for the best collection, \$6 in all, of specimens of New Hampshire wild flowers submitted in the contest sponsored by A. M. Gutterson, manager of the Prince George Hotel.

With the announcement by Frank

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—  
**Annual August Furniture Sale**

Now in Progress

Duffy-Powers, Inc.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—  
**The Store of Standard Merchandise**

Complete New Selections of STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES

MANHATTAN SHIRTS RESTON VESTEYAR

STETSON HATS NUNN-BUSH SHOES

**The UNION CLOTHING CO.**

15 Main Street

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—  
**McCurdy & Co.**

Terms of

**10% Down**

and a year to pay

make it possible for all to take immediate advantage of August Sale prices on

**Furniture**

and

**Floor Coverings**

Avail yourself, also, of

August sale savings on

Blankets and Bedwear.

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89 EAST AVENUE. MAIN 3960

## Key to Mexico of Today Is Found in Story of Incomplete Conquest

**Partial Colonization Which Failed to 'Mexicanize' Indian Hordes Is Root of Many Problems, Observer Finds—Feudal Church and Landowner Blamed**

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

*Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE Monitor*

MEXICO CITY—To understand Mexico, its people and their problems, certain vital and related factors must ever be kept before one. To the Mexican, history, even his own, is merely a happy or sad story, mostly the latter. The relations between historical experiences and the issues confronting him and his country today rarely impress him. But for the foreigner seeking a sympathetic yet realistic understanding of the Mexican situation, history is an essential key.

History helps to explain why Mexico is confronted with the tremendous task of Mexicanizing at least a fourth of its native population;

why heroic revolutionaries who made limitless sacrifices against reaction and the medievalism of landowner and Roman Catholic Church turned upon the reform governments they struggled to make possible;

why the fact of the Revolution of 1910 to 1920 in all its phases,

including the contest with the Roman

Catholic Church, was economic and political. But here again traditional social and racial forces largely control.

### Three Root Conditions

The student of present-day Mexican affairs is quickly struck by three outstanding and root conditions—first, that, already mentioned, of the predominance of the individual;

second, the fact the Revolution of

1910 to 1920 in all its phases,

including the contest with the Roman

Catholic Church, was economic and political. But here again traditional social and racial forces largely control.

It is because men count so much in Mexico that the future of its various reform movements is so uncertain;

why even the stability of the social structure is beyond prognostication.

The underlying fact that the Revolution was primarily an economic one centering on the cry of the Indians and peons for land threw light on the political backwardness of the country. But for almost two decades the country has been torn by confusion and upheaval explains the restlessness and sensitiveness of its citizens and permits only that he and his friends might loot and enrich themselves.

### Diaz Brought Peace

Diaz brought peace, but no real

attempt at grappling with the national problem of the Indian masses

and the peons. Rural education,

the problem of giving land to the Indian villages and the peons, and other national questions are all deeply tainted by this character.

This fact is due to conditions imbedded in Mexico's history. In North America the colonists found a vast empire scarcely settled by a nomad race. As immigration poured in, the pioneers pushed back the redman, and took his lands as succeeding waves of settlers crowded westward. The problem of Americanizing the Indian never assumed great size because the Indian population was small. There was no hegemony of church feudal land owner to stifle initiative.

With their background of Anglo-Saxon political and religious freedom the colonists were able to develop economic, political, educational and social organizations, to become experienced in their use and to develop a national consciousness under a common language.

The Government through the method of homesteading made land available to all who would work it and when the issue arose between a slave economy and a free labor system the latter was strong enough to put an end to the former, socially and economically repugnant to Anglo-Saxon ideals and needs.

### A Wholly Different Story

In Mexico the story was wholly different. That is the basic explanation of its history and the problems confronting it today. Cortez and his band found a highly organized agrarian civilization of many millions.

Of the three, the agrarian movement is the most powerful, since

some authorities claim it to have been larger than the present population of Mexico.

The overthrow of the Aztec Empire gave Cortez control of the land, which the Spanish king immediately divided in large areas among the conqueror and his favorites. Hand in hand with the Spaniard came the Roman Catholic priests and if in the early years they attempted to stand between the iron fist of the civil authorities and the Indians, history shows only too tragically that this effort was often merely part of the larger issue that was being waged between Pope and Emperor.

Medievalism and ignorance was the fate of the Mexican Indian. Conqueror and priest joined forces to hold in complete subjugation the indigenous race and the mestizo the social and racial forces largely control.

In two centuries more than 15,000 Roman Catholic churches were built—a phenomenon unparalleled in the history of the world. The Indian was impressed by this labor in the name of religion.

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In



# Musical Events — Art — Theaters — Radio

## Trio-Playing in London

**London** — THE concert season ended early this summer. The last concert (other than pupils') performed was given on July 12, it was in the nature of an afterthought—a trio recital by Mathilde Verne, Fernand Herbez and Alexandre Baranoff, following upon their success in June. Second thoughts are said to be best, but this, unfortunately, was not. The recent performance showed an accentuation of the defects and a weakening of the merits exhibited at the earlier recital. Each of the three artists is an interesting player with warm, colorful tones and temperamental energy. In combination, the pianist provided a sea of sound on which the violin and cello paddled, so to speak, desperately. The balance was all wrong, nor here the equality which should obtain among finished artists, but the eminence of one instrument over the others. This was a pity, for the program contained works the party should have been uncommonly well equipped to interpret: Brahms' trio in C major, Op. 87; Mozart's in G major and Schumann's in D minor.

On broader grounds, it was also a pity. At present there seems a field for a trio competition. The Cortot-Tamboe-Casals organization exists intermittently, the Sammons-Murdock-Schwarz tour was it. Salmon's ensemble has dissolved, the London Trio remains, and it is likely that pianist-musicians will continue for certain kinds of music, though not in a big way, combination, putting its full weight in the hands of musical experts.

The Vienna, Berlin, Parisian piano might possibly fill this niche. There were moments, even in this latter concert, when the easy power of their Brahms playing recalled the ensembles that delighted the audiences of many years ago at the old "Pop." These moments came in the first movement of the C major Trio; they grew fewer as the work advanced. The third movement was made up of loud and heavy that it was scarcely recognizable as a Scherzo. By the time Mozart's Trio in G major was reached, the playing settled into a thick, academic mood, and Schumann's Trio in D minor was overtaken by the piano.

There may be some truth in the contention of amateur violinists that chamber music which includes a piano is harder to play than for strings alone. But if the problem is harder to face, the more rewarding in solving it. The ideal trio combination should be able to develop at will the delicacy of a miniaturist or the sonority of an orchestra, to adjust the discrepancy in relative power between the instruments, so

that in cantabile they produce an illusion of purity and to regulate in appropriate contrast the solo and accompanying tone qualities.

A sensitive appreciation of tone values is essential. In addition there is needed for the right adjustments a knowledge of musical history. The grand piano of today is not the instrument for which Schumann composed; it is something far more powerful. His piano in turn had been an amplification of the instrument used by Mozart. The violin and the cello, on the other hand, have been almost stable tone factors for 200 years. Clear thinking on these matters gives a clue to the "composers' own intentions."

M. M. S.

### Cecil de Mille's 'Dynamite'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—One by one the various stars and directors are making the plunge into talking pictures, with generally successful results, indicating that after all the talking picture is not so much a brand new departure as an amplification of the earlier silent forms. "Dynamite" Cecil de Mille's initial effort before the microphone now playing at the Carthay Circle Theater following its world premier, shows him the same De Mille as before, painstaking to a degree in the matter of technique but the victim of his material to a degree beyond all other directors.

Given a theme of magnitude, Mr. De Mille rises to the occasion with genuine sincerity and success, as in "The Ten Commandments" and "The King of Kings"; but given mediocre material, no one is more expert than he in glossing it over with elaborate coatings—show lacquers and costly veneers. He invariably swings, Tammsauser-like, back and forth between the Venetian motive and the sharp contrasting Pilgrim note; and "Dynamite," from the prolific hand of Jeanne Macpherson (this is their thirty-eighth collaboration), provides him with every opportunity to move from one side of the emotional gamut to the other.

Here is a curious, often incredible mass of well-worn clichés of the older school, dressed up in smart dialogue and modern costumes, thinning out under too close a scrutiny into nothing much, but often, in its come-making handsomeness, catching the eye to a sure. It tells of another spoiled daughter of the rich who tries to fulfill the terms of a curiously framed will, marrying a convict on the eve of his execution.

He has offered to sell himself for the sake of his little sister's support, but before the fatal hour comes he is released as innocent, and comes, a common mifler, to the girl's house to claim his bride. The rest of the tale is the unraveling of the snarls of this oddly assorted alliance, with the finale in the depths of a coal mine during a thrilling cave-in. An unusually long picture, "Dynamite" packs into its reels all manner of colorful incident, from aero-wheel races to modernist solfres, and high-powered motors dashing through garage doorways, from the ornate settings of the girl's world to the dark surroundings of the mining town.

Charles Bickford, making his screen début, is most effective as the mifler caught in the silken entanglements of an alien setting, and Kay Johnson, likewise a newcomer to the screen, makes the girl a believable and even likable character. Both these actors have strong screen personalities, principally through their simple yet skillful address. Conrad Nagel and Julia Fay are the two other principals, and they make their effects, for the most part, without too great a strain on the credulities. Muriel McCormack, as the little sis-



Drypoint by Peter Marcus in the Exhibition of the Society of Mystic Artists, Aug. 1 to 22.

## Society of Mystic Artists

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The most striking sequence in the film is the cave-in at the finale, with the three principals trapped at the end of the tunnel by the falling timbers and rocks. Here is an "airing" piece of sound recording as has been caught by the new screen, and it is easily, as the saying goes, worth the price of admission. This Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture should prove a popular box-office attraction, although it only serves to emphasize the oddly contrasted elements that go to make up Cecil de Mille's motion picture cosmography. R. F.

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An artist like Carl Lawless who is so facile in oils might perhaps be expected to paint brilliantly patterned water color still-life with equal ease, and behold he has. Then taking Robert Brackman, whose oil still-life of a studio interior is a tour de force of organized and plastic form, we find him handling the nude figure in pastels with even greater artistic vision and more penetrating insight into the true essentials of art. Should anyone say that they could receive no thrill of pleasure from this work, the reviewer would have to doubt their ability to appreciate creative art.

We know that Sherman Potts is the president of the American Society of Miniature Painters, that he has recently won a portrait prize, now we find an able group of portrait drawings. Peter Marcus adds a group of water colors to his etchings. In the latter he stresses mood with all the dramatic force of powerful thinking line which never fumbles on its way to the expression of his ideas. Soderburg too is a real etcher and water colorist. Havard Macpherson's

"Nocturne" of Debussy was skillfully played. The orchestra brought out the shading in a most colorful manner. The Grieg numbers for strings, "Heart's Wounds" and "The Last Spring" were exquisitely done. The program closed with the "Tannhäuser Overture."

Mr. Ganz received an ovation at both the opening and the conclusion of the concert.

Rudolph Ganz Returns to Denver Podium

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DENVER—A capacity audience greeted Rudolph Ganz when he made his first appearance of the season as conductor of the Elitch Gardens Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Ganz was at the helm the first season of the organization, and is a decided favorite both as a conductor and socially.

The program opened with a really fine performance of the Overture to "Euryanthe" by Weber. Mr. Ganz chose the Brahms No. 2 for his first symphony of the season, and gave an excellent reading of this lovely work. The third movement was particularly well done.

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ABC Bunyan Sketches

P AUL BUNYAN never appears himself, but he ever hovers over the atmosphere created in the broadcasts of sketches every Tuesday night on the western network of the American Broadcasting Company.

Only DX fans can pick up these programs in the East these days, but the ABC has extended as far as Chicago and proposes by Oct. 1 to be offering its programs to the East through more stations.

The Paul Bunyan sketches, pictures of lumberjack life wound about this legendary hero of the forests, are among the most popular on the ABC chain. The radio continuities are arranged by James Stevens, who wrote a book on Paul Bunyan's stupendous career—a compilation of the weird stories that the simple sons of nature tell about their mythical hero as they sit on logs in the dim-lit forests of a summer's night or in the bunks during the winter blizzards.

An ABC official is authority for the report that this series of sketches will be made into a series of talking comedies based on the adventures of Larリー, "bull" cook; Brennan, old timer; Nels, the Scandinavian bucker, and Henry, the young "whistle punk," mess boy.

Rehearsing Pianist Tries Five Studios

The half-hour period of daily practice often seems interminable to the child whose parents have discerned the apparent sparks of musical genius in him. His fingers stray over the keys while his thought follows frequent glances through the open window. He would certainly be surprised if he could see the active competition among artists in the NBC studios for obtaining times and places for rehearsals.

The bone of contention among radio musicians is not the time they are allowed to stay in front of the microphone but the time they are allowed to rehearse.

Around the National Broadcasting Company studios musicians waiting their turn before the mike are found everywhere, in corridors, closets, stairways, and offices busily practicing the parts they are shortly to play for the air.

Unused studios are assigned to various groups for rehearsal. Each group has an allotted time and they must be out for the next group. But no matter the time assigned them, there is never enough.

"How do you expect us to play that well after rehearsing it only an hour?" they ask in demanding more time.

Kathleen Stewart, NBC pianist, recently went into a studio not then used to rehearse a number she was to play later in the evening. While she played, a cellist and a conductor came into the studio to rehearse.

They played so loudly she couldn't hear herself. She moved to another unused studio. This time it was a male quartet. She practiced in five studios before she had satisfied herself that she was ready for the air.

The entire scheme of the historical fresco has been skillfully planned, so that it follows in logical order and is balanced by a symmetrical manner in the wall spaces available. The sketching of the plans and development of the schemes took him about four months, Diego Rivera says.

Summer shows are now open to the public at the Chicago Art Institute, in the East Wing Galleries. In addition to the six one-man shows, which embrace paintings by Claude Buck, Gustaf Dahlstrom, William S. Schwartz, Frances Foy, Macena Barton and Edna Sterchi, there are now on exhibition paintings from the private collections of Mrs. John E. Jenkins, Carter H. Harrison, Ralph Durkee, George F. Harding, Paul Schulze and a collection of 108 rare Oriental rugs from the collection of James F. Ballard of St. Louis. Certain of these exhibitions will be on view until Oct. 14.

Business of the opening act is, of course, admirably adapted to the style of the lyric tenors, who are generally elected to interpret it but the large sonorities and the fiery declamation of Mr. Martinelli's expression of Edgar's indignation in the second act made it clear that a heroic tenor is best able to do justice to what is a really dramatic scene.

The sextet in that scene was excellently sung and, as usual, the listeners would faint have hearkened to it twice.

Two short operas were given on Saturday (Aug. 3). Mr. Papi directed a delightful interpretation of Wolf-Ferrari's "Secret of Susanne" and Mr. Hasselmann's not less delightful "La Vie Breve." In each Lucrezia Bori sang the principal role. It would be difficult to overpraise the skill, not only with which Miss Bori sang the music of each, but with which she differentiated two characterizations. Not only this artist's work, but that of Arnado Tokatyan as Count Gil and Giordano Paltrinieri as Santa made "The Secret of Suzanne" a delectable offering of song and comedy. "La Vie Breve" is made of sterner stuff, but this, too, Mr. Eckstein's company brought about a remarkable impression of its artistry. Mr. Tokatyan was admirable as Paco and Louis D'Angelo and Philine Falco—respectively the U. S. "Pao" and Carmen of the cœur—had a fine action to their parts. F. B.

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THE MONITOR READER Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page

1. Harvard College, founded in 1636.

2. South America.

3. Two-thirds.

4. To do things better than other people do them.

5. Russia.

Chagall, Illustrator of La Fontaine

WHEN one has visited Toledo, Spain, the oddities of El Greco seem less queer; suspicions weaken; in fact, one is convinced of the uncanny brilliance of that painter. There are moments when quaint and grotesque things seem quite natural, when the customary becomes commonplace and we crave for some new order. In modern art, performers are driven to strange and unrecognizable forms in the attempt to satisfy this longing. They have wrenching things out of their normal bearing, with results that are captivating or tantalizing.

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Fresco Painting in Mexico

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICAN historical events are being painted in fresco on the walls of the grand staircase of the National Palace at Mexico City, by the widely known artist, Diego Rivera.

For the painting on a public scale first became popular in Mexico about five years ago when the Ministry of Public Education decided to aid the native artists, giving them advanced training to work on the walls of the Ministry of Education, and the schoolroom into a gay place. Falling plaster is replaced by brilliant scenes from the discovery of America, the conquest of Mexico or other historical events from native customs and arts, and from its great volcanoes, mountains and deserts.

In the girls' primary school of the village of Xochimilco, famous town of "floating gardens," where vegetables and flowers for Mexico City come from, Matilde Gomez, 13-year-old Indian girl, has painted a colorful ideal of the relation of school and life on the white washable walls.



# THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## The Yellow Sweater

By L. E. FLACK

**T**HAT lovely yellow sweater! Carlene shut the oven door with a bang. Ever since Tuesday, when she and Jane Merton had gone into Graham's on their way home from high school, it had been a tantalizing vision. The clerk had noticed her looking at it and had urged her to try it on. A perfect fit, and such a lovely color, too! Carlene smiled to herself as she placed the browned buns on the table to cool. Next week when she received the check for the sewing she had done, it would be hers.

Oh, well, she must stop thinking about it now. There was that rehearsal at Bres' this evening and she must hurry. She was to go with Anna Abelung, who was helping a class of young girls practice for a play. Probably a rather dull evening, but still it wouldn't do to be late. And yellow sweaters she had never had a moment's thought of them.

The evening turned out to be an interesting experience for Carlene. Bres' was a small town and Anna's class was of high school age, though not all attended the local school. It was really a pretty little play and the girls were bright and eager. It was a revelation to Carlene. During intermission she found herself chattering with the girls as if they belonged to her own class at high school.

### A Surprise for Carlene

There was one little light-haired girl who attracted Carlene particularly. She was very quiet, but when the play began Carlene noticed that she had one of the leading roles—that of a singer. And such a voice! It was as if fairy bells were ringing. Carlene sat back, hands folded, eyes bright, drinking in the golden liquid of that voice.

Congratulations seemed unnecessary after such singing but Carlene tried in a few disconnected words.

"It was wonderful, Miss Merlin!"

The girl's fair face brightened for a moment.

"I love it," she said simply.

"I'm sure that you will be a great singer!" Carlene went on enthusiastically. "Oh, it must be wonderful to have a gift like that!"

But the light had suddenly died from the other's face, as she shook her head.

"It takes practice and money and training," she said slowly.

"Training?" Carlene could scarcely grasp the meaning, so perfect the voice had seemed to her. "Training—why, of course. But with such a talent—"

The girl shook her head hopefully.

"I used to think—dream—but now—I know better. I'm starting in the factory next week. I hoped I could manage high school, but I'm a freshman this year, but—"

At the end of the call room, with a hundred others, Wilona Merlin hastened out on the stage. Carlene, watching with rapt attention, became conscious of little things she had overlooked, the pale cheeks, the winsome blue eyes, the pathetic shabbiness of the brown woolen dress. And then that golden voice, soaring out alone, fearless, triumphant.

### Wilona's Story

She did not meet Wilona again that evening, for the girl hurried off as soon as her part was over. Going home on the late interurban, Carlene turned to her friend.

"Tell me about her, Anna. Isn't she wonderful?"

"Who?" Anna was a bit puzzled.

"Why, Wilona Merlin, of course."

Anna Abelung's face sobered.

"There isn't much to tell," she began.

The father works in the mills, and the mother helps all she can, but there are three younger children and with the expenses—"she paused.

"They were trying to put Wilona through high, but—well, they just couldn't make it, that's all. So Wilona has to give up school. It certainly is a shame."

"A shame! I should say it is!"

Carlene's eyes were bright. "And that beautiful voice. Oh, if only we could help her in some way."

"I wish we could," Anna acquiesced. "I've thought myself, but I don't see how to think of anything practical. We might, of course, try a collection or something of that sort, but I just know they'd be too proud to accept it."

"If only someone could hear her voice," Carlene murmured, but still the problem remained unsolved.

It was three days later that Carlene had an inspiration. She had been glancing over the evening paper, and paused at an item stating that Mrs. Lawton Lindly of the city would be the house guest of the Mertons the following week.

"Mrs. Lindly—Jane Merton's aunt. Why, she's helped several girls with their music. I'll write a note to her this evening and ask—" Carlene almost gasped at the audacity of her suggestion—"ask her if she can get that famous singing teacher, Von Dervick, to come with her."

It was an exciting week for Carlene. The check arrived on Tuesday, and promptly that afternoon Carlene stopped in at Graham's for the sweater.

"I'll wear it to the play," she told her mother happily.

Three evenings that week Carlene accompanied Anna to Bres' and helped with the amateur performances. She did not say a word of her hopes to Wilona. Of course, it was almost too much to expect that Mrs. Lindly would persuade the great musician to come. Girlish enthusiasm. He would call it that. But still they must do their very best. And at least Mrs. Lindly would be there. She was sure of that.

Carlene thought of Mrs. Lindly's wonderful home, the great music room, with the grand piano. Just once had she been there, when she and Jane Merton had gone to the city for a day and had had luncheon at the spacious home.

It was on Thursday that she met Jane in the high school hall.

"I've been looking all over for you," Jane declared. "Aunt Merle's coming. I had a telegram only this morning."

"And Von Dervick?" Carlene felt her heart sinking.

"Didn't say a word. That means

she isn't sure. That's Aunt Merle for you. She won't give any hope if she isn't certain." Jane was pleasantly optimistic. "But you can't tell. He may come. Anyway Aunt Merle's quite a judge of music, herself, and since I heard that little protégée of yours, I think she's a regular little genius. Oh, there's that old gong. How I adore it!" and with a wry face, she raced down the hall.

It was at the dress rehearsal that evening that Carlene almost gasped. Did the child intend to wear that—a dark navy dress? She should have something light and summery. For a moment she thought hard. Then her eyes suddenly lighted.

"The very thing!" She murmured.

The evening of the play was a lovely one. The players began to arrive early, and Carlene was there among the first. It was nearly 7 when Wilona came, and Carlene hurried her off to the dressing room.

"But why—I'm all ready," Wilona protested.

"No, not quite!" Carlene laughed. "Look what I've got for you." She held out a dainty white skirt, and the light yellow sweater. "It's a little gift," she explained. "Now, let me see: do they fit?"

There was a moment of surprised delight as they beheld the change. Wilona, a mere slip of a girl in white and pale yellow, its golden hue setting off her fairness more vividly.

"It's just perfect!" Carlene's admiring gaze brought a faint flush to the girl's cheeks.

"It's—wonderful of you. I—I could hardly bear to come in this old dress," Wilona confessed. "But it was all I had. But now—"

The door swung open. It was Jane Merton.

"They're come!" she burst out. "Oh, Wilona, how lovely! You'll take them all by storm. She's out there, Von Dervick, in the front row."

Wilona listened half fascinated, half frightened as the news began to dawn on her. Von Dervick there! Von Dervick! The great musician. Just once she had seen him, heard him sing. Could she ever sing for such an audience? A queer, little dryness crept into her throat. A chance, her chance!

After that it was all hustle and bustle. Carlene's fingers were busy helping the other players, but her eyes were all for Wilona. And Wilona there was a calm peacefulness in her heart. She was to have the opportunity she had often hoped for. Her dream come true!

The girl shook her head hopefully.

"I'm going to be the guide and show you everything," said a boy who came running up. "I'm Bill."

A broad grin spread over Dick's face. "You did get my hat, didn't you?"

"Sure, and I've got my hat on backward just as you said. Didn't you know it?" Bill was breathless.

"I do now," answered Dick. "You see, I've just had a chance to look at you, Jean is here, too. We've got a whole week."

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# THE HOME FORUM

## Wings of the Morning

LOOKING out at my eastern window in the early dawn I face a world of mystery. Shadow and Silence, those ancient and coeval sisters, are wandering hand in hand across the fields. Some kernel of light to be sure, is bursting far away there beyond the ranks of clouds; darkness gives place to glimmer; tints detach themselves moment by moment from misty backgrounds; outlines of the hills are sketched in firmer and darker lines against the sky; but all this while the quiet remains unbroken though expectant—hushed, yet waiting for a voice. Cattle are quiet in their stalls and the little owls have long since ended their complaint. Through all the fields and woods goes on the still, faint song of the nightingale.

What voice will first break upon the hush, answering that gimmer from the east? What song will first renew the unending antiphony of light and sound? Ah! it must be nearly as the infant beam that is climbing now the range of yonder cloud-ladder! It must be joyous as morning light and innocent as early dew. There must be no weight of experience and no dear-bought wisdom in the voice that is to sound now, ushering another day, but only triumphant youth and its joy, only simple gladness and its prophecy. No nightingale can bring the darkness up into the light; no hermit, thrush brooding over his long, long thoughts can lead us on from night into day; not even the blackbird or the fluting oriole, romantic and self-pleasing musicians as they are, can sing the first song of the morning. What is needed more than skill, more than wisdom, even more than beauty, is the gentleness of self—the power and the will to erase all thought of self in the presence of mystery and miracle.

Silence and sound are words unison—as far as darkness is from light. What audacious voice will leap that gap? While the dawn softly brightens I listen more and more intently, knowing that the voice will soon be heard. Cattle are quiet in their stalls. The little owls have long since ended their complaint. Down the slope of yonder eastern hill the maiden day comes walking on soundless sandals, wrapped in a robe of silver-gray.

And then, suddenly, the song! It rises, and descends, and circles outward from just above the field near my window, but I cannot see the singer though I hear and feel every accent of his joy. Pearly the song is, and innocent, unfrightened with wisdom, with self-giving, hinted at by yesterday. This is the bird being greeted as though it were the only day that earth had ever seen—as though it had been foretold and longed for ages of darkness as a thing indescribably beautiful that would make the old world new. And now that it has come at last, this miracle of gray and rose furrowing the eastern sky and flooding down the valleys, one little watchman, at least, is awake to do it honor, one tiny singer climbs the stairs of the

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## The Levite at the Plow

As me, I work the furrow with the plow,  
Where once the holy temple courts I trod,  
The level field my humble task is now,  
My work to see its acres tilled and sowed.

Where is the glory that the Lord bestows  
On Israel's folk? Where are the tithes they gave

To Him? The priestly office that they owed

In incense and in sacrifice, they crave

No more, to sin and idols now become a slave.

Behold, a Levite of the Lord again,

In these last years, I now am called to be

Though not in temples I shall serve His man.

One said, "Come, thou shall make the blind to see,

The deaf to rise, the lame to walk with me."

By road and street, we find God's altar laid,

The hillside is become our sanctuary,

And Israel's tribes have Him their high priest made

Whose coming to their ancient hope seemed long delayed.

Oh, might I rear an holy altar here  
To serve my Lord, a Levite of the land,  
And use the inheritance I once held dear.  
But still I am His servant, His blessing stand;

Once given, I need not them again demand;

For the might pass from Zion's hill,

One Jew, whom I could serve, were it God's command,

As once I served the tribes of Israel,

And so, in rites and prayers, the ancient law fulfill.

MARGARET TROLI CAMPBELL

## True Knowledge

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**B**EFORE one can accept the wonderful and profound statement that God knows no evil, and, furthermore, prove it to be demonstrably true, faith in the alness of God, good, must needs pervade consciousness. Students of natural science receive on faith certain assertions from which to advance; likewise, the student of mathematics unquestionably accepts the number "one" as the basis from which to work out problems and test the exactness of numerical rules.

On page 275 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy says: "The starting-point of divine Science is that God, Spirit, is All-in-all, and that there is no other might nor Mind—

that God is Love, and therefore He is divine Principle. To grasp the reality and order of being in its Science, you must begin by reckoning God as the divine Principle of all that really is."

Mrs. Eddy makes it abundantly clear throughout her writings that her knowledge of the Science of Mind was gained by realizing the truth of the account of creation given in the first chapter of Genesis. Thereafter, through reason and revelation, she was enabled to establish, step by step, the irrefutable logic of this Science, and to demonstrate its rules by healing the sick and regenerating the sinner, thus patterning the works of the master Metaphysician, Christ Jesus, and becoming a great benefactor to mankind.

Acknowledging God, good, as All-in-all, the only creator and source of all existence, inevitably commands confidence and trust in good, and spiritualizes thought to the exclusion of all erroneous concepts. Thus the real man is seen consciously and intelligently to reflect the divine nature, and so to be aware only of spiritual perfection.

Did God know evil, man in His image and likeness must eternally manifest imperfection, for all that God made is eternal. Where, then, would be the world's hope of salvation? Because God is infinite. All, He can be conscious only of Himself and His own perfect ideas. This brings to light another great fundamental fact. As in the so-called material universe like produces like, so in the spiritual realm cause and effect are one in quality and quantity, as shown in the Scriptural statements, "Whose seed was in itself, after his kind," and, "So God created man in his own image." It is inconceivable that God, divine Love, would or could inflict His own children with the capacity or the desire to sin and, consequently, to suffer, thereby introducing discord into His own harmonious Being. God is incapable of knowing or causing aught but good; and because man is the emanation of infinite Life, Truth, and Love, he must be sinless, perfect, happy, healthy, loving, and lovable.

Did God know evil, man in His

Church of Christ, Scientist, and Mis-

cenary" (p. 187), "May the divine

light of Christian Science that lighteth every enlightened thought illumi-

nate your faith and understanding,

exclude all darkness or doubt, and

signal the perfect path wherein to

walk, the perfect Principle whereby

to demonstrate the perfect man and

the perfect law of God." The fact

that nothing unlike or apart from the

"altogether lovely" truth of being is

truly knowable renders evil negative,

and shows it to be inherently powerless.

Influenced and directed only by

the light of Mind, one thus demon-

strates the real man's at-one-ment with self-existent Life, Truth, and

Love, the ever-loving Father-Mother,

tenderly caring for all His

creation, has made provision for its

entire preservation. Though physical

sense appears to bear witness to the

contrary, Christian Science affirms

that God knows no evil; hence, its

unreality. Man, as God's true witness,

cannot accept or support a lie, sickness,

or any other discordant condition.

Christ Jesus, the Wayshower, proved unfailingly that sin, disease, and death yield to the Word of God when spoken with spiritual authority

and understanding. Destroying every

aggressive mental suggestion which

may present itself, giving it neither

place nor power, helps to prove the

universality of good; and thus the

human race is being freed from the

fallacy that evil has an actual abiding place.

When vision is sufficiently purified

to perceive that there is only universal

good with which to meet supposi-

tive evil, the words of the prophet

Habakkuk concerning God, good, will be appreciated and understood: "Thou art of purer eyes than to behold evil,

and canst not look on iniquity." More-

over, good will also be acknowledged

as supreme in man, who is the per-

fect reflection of his perfect Maker.

## SCIENCE

AND

## HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE TECHNIQUE UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing in one volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

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FOR THE BLIND

# STOCK MARKET RISES LED BY STEEL COMMON

**Utility, Copper, Motor, Rail Issues Move Ahead—Short Covering a Factor**

**NEW YORK** (AP)—Speculative sentiment turned bullish in today's stock market on a subsidence of fears over the credit situation. Retention of the 5% per cent discount rate by the Bank of England, and lowering in call money from 8 to 7 per cent helped to revive confidence, which had been badly shaken by the drastic break in some of the public utility stocks earlier in the week. A few soft spots cropped out but prices generally moved upward.

A sharp decline in prices earlier in the week apparently had corrected the market's weakened technical position and relieved the strain on the money market which had been put on by the heavy demand for stocks also indicated the existence of a large short position which had been built up following the break in middle western utilities. Call money dropped to 7, but time money held firm.

## Steel Common Leader

It is Steel common, which Wall Street experts will split up next year, that points to a new high in 1941 and the sell-off of steel in Lacoste Gas, which broke sharply yesterday, rallied to point to American's record closing of 100. American's decline was the most important, but the other public utilities quieted down after an opening burst of strength. Air Reduction, Pittsburgh Coal common and preferred, Cuban-American Sugar, preferred, and National Silver and Aluminum and Industrial Rayon sold 3 to 10 points higher.

Atchison was again the leader of the oil group, soaring 9 to a new high of 234½. Union Pacific rallied 7½ points and New York Central 7. Standard broke 26 points and New York & Hudson 7, but the turnover was small.

Collins & Aikman broke 3 points to a new low, but weakness was dropped to 10 in Motor Products. A. M. American Power & Light and North American Company.

There was a general advance in prices of favorite stocks in the final hour, with public utility shares responding to short covering. A. M. American Power & Light and North American Company.

Bonds are due on the basis of six shares for each.

Interest in railroad, industrial and utility mortgages was extremely light and price changes ruled nominal. Some of the more speculative issues found a narrow market. North American got a new low point. New York State Railways 4½ sold off 1 and Warner-Sugar 7s declined about 15.

United States government issues held steady, but the only security changing hands to any extent was the fourth Liberty 4½.

## NEW SEVEN MONTHS' RECORD SET UP IN INGOT PRODUCTION

The ingot production for July, though less by 9,000 tons a day than the June average of this year, exceeded by more than 100,000 tons over last year. In July, 1938, according to figures released by the American Iron and Steel Institute for publication today, the institute based its calculations on reports from 94,511 plants of the manufacturing plants. Last year, 100,000 tons were exceeded by four other months this year. It was higher than either January or February, the total production for the first month of the year having been 124,334 tons.

For July, the institute said, the July figures by slightly less than 100,000 tons, and the June figures were slightly more than 43,000 tons higher than the month just closed.

## NEW YORK COTTON

Reported by H. Bentz & Co., New York and Boston. Last Prev. Open High Low Sale Close Oct. 10, 1938 18.83 19.00 18.32 19.34 18.91

Dec. 19, 1938 19.11 19.25 18.58 18.66 19.20

Jan. 10, 1939 19.13 19.25 18.59 18.60 19.19

Feb. 10, 1939 19.44 19.55 18.90 18.94 19.32

March 10, 1939 19.45 19.46 19.00 19.02 19.46

Spots 18.50, down 60 points.

(American) 5500.

## New Orleans Cotton

Open High Low Last Prev. 74.75 74.75 74.75 74.75

Oct. 10, 1938 74.75 74.75 74.75 74.75

Dec. 18, 1938 74.75 74.75 74.75 74.75

Jan. 10, 1939 74.75 74.75 74.75 74.75

Feb. 10, 1939 74.75 74.75 74.75 74.75

March 10, 1939 74.75 74.75 74.75 74.75

Cotton 74.75 74.75 74.75 74.75

Spots 74.75 74.75 74.75 74.75

(British) 6000.

## CHICAGO BOARD

Open High Low Last Close

Sept. 1, 1938 1.34 1.35 1.32 1.35

Dec. 1, 1938 1.42 1.45 1.42 1.48

March 1, 1939 1.45 1.48 1.45 1.48

Spots 1.48 1.48 1.45 1.48

Winnipeg Wheat

Open High Low Last Prev. 69.45 69.45 69.45 69.45

Oct. 10, 1938 69.45 69.45 69.45 69.45

Dec. 10, 1938 69.45 69.45 69.45 69.45

Jan. 10, 1939 69.45 69.45 69.45 69.45

Feb. 10, 1939 69.45 69.45 69.45 69.45

March 10, 1939 69.45 69.45 69.45 69.45

Kansas City Wheat

Open High Low Last Prev. 1.29 1.29 1.29 1.29

Oct. 10, 1938 1.29 1.29 1.29 1.29

Dec. 10, 1938 1.29 1.29 1.29 1.29

Jan. 10, 1939 1.29 1.29 1.29 1.29

Feb. 10, 1939 1.29 1.29 1.29 1.29

March 10, 1939 1.29 1.29 1.29 1.29

Spots 1.29 1.29 1.29 1.29

(American) 5500.

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Open High Low Last Close

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Winnipeg Wheat

Open High Low Last Prev. 69.45 69.45 69.45 69.45

Oct. 10, 1938 69.45 69.45 69.45

## CONSOLIDATED GAS FINANCING FOR EXPANSION

Second Largest Offering by  
Company—Funds Are  
Raised Biennially

**NEW YORK.**—With \$4,600,000, increasing through the issuance of 1,000,000 additional common stock at \$1 a share, Consolidated Gas Company not only will be placed in a position to carry out needed expansion of facilities, but a considerable sum will also be available for immediate investment in money cost. This financing may be regarded as the usual essential raising of funds by this large public utility organization to provide needed expansion of physical properties. Consolidated Gas has been in existence since 1871. With abnormal interest rates prevailing, the cost of bank accommodations is higher than usual, probably averaging at least 6 per cent. With the combination of 1,000,000 new shares, the cost of the new money on a 4 per cent basis, a distinct saving in cost of funds.

In the second largest amount of money ever raised by a gas company, which undoubtedly due in part to the larger capital needs now that Brooklyn Edison Company is part of the Colossal Gas system.

**Rights Worth \$8.50.**

No additional authorized stock will be required as there are 1,000,000 shares authorized, of which 1,000,000 have been issued and the new issue will bring outstanding common to about 11,440,000 shares.

Bonding of new money every two years is customary with Consolidated Gas to insure its ability to meet its obligations for more plants and facilities. The last financing was early in 1927, when 7,200,000 shares of common, one for five, were offered at \$75, and 1,200,000 shares of non-voting preferred for three.

This brought total outstanding 9,400,000 gross amount of new capital, out of which \$1,875,000 was used to retire old preferred, \$55,600,000 to liquidate bank loans and part of the bonding of the expenses incurred for \$69,633,000 plant loans.

Last year Consolidated Gas System expended \$59,516,000, net, for enlarging plant and facilities in the gas and electric business. It finished the year with \$13,500,000 of bank loans.

**1929 Expenditures Heavy.**

This year expenditures for plant expansion should be around \$10,000,000, so that the company will probably be a header borrower from banks on open account now than at the end of 1928. It is not necessary for such bonds to be liquidated by another bank, though a sum of stock.

Though it operates in rather sparsely populated areas, Consolidated Gas gets the benefit of centralized population in serving New York and New England. This is evidenced by its growth of more than \$60,000,000 in 1928.

With funded debt of \$241,000,000, and a market value for its 10,272,500 shares preferred and 10,394,700 shares of common, Consolidated Gas system is selling in the market for \$1,359,302,000.

So far as can be learned there are no plans under way involving Consolidated Gas in the merger or acquisition of other public utilities, notably Brooklyn Union Gas. While involving two large properties, such a move would be small, territorially, compared with some public utility combinations.

## DIVIDENDS

Kastan-Kotak Company declared the usual extra dividend of 25 cents on the common and the regular quarterly dividends of \$1.25 on the common and \$1.50 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Aug. 17.

Union Traction Car Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 on the common, payable Sept. 3 to stock of record Aug. 17.

Hopatcong Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the common and \$2 on the preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 16.

Chicago Board & Lumber Railroad declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Phoenix Hosey Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of \$1.75 each on the first and third preferred, both paid in full, 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Newport Company declared an initial quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, placing the stock at \$1 a dollar basis, compared with \$1 previously. The dividend is payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Phoenix Hosey Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of \$1.75 each on the first and third preferred, both paid in full, 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Continental Bank of New York declared a quarterly dividend of 30 cents, placing the new \$100-a-share on an annual rate of \$10 a share, in effect on the old \$100-a-share prior to the recent stock split-up and to stock of record Aug. 15.

Charles E. Hines Company declared dividends of \$1.75 on the Class A and B stock of record Aug. 15.

Continental Bank of New York declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents each on the first and third preferred, both paid in full, 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Union Pacific Railroad declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2.25 on the common and the same on the preferred, \$3.50 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Aug. 17.

First National Bank of Boston declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the common, payable Sept. 3 to stock of record Aug. 17.

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First National Bank of Boston declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.7

# Intercollegiate, Club, Professional Athletic News of the World

**EDWARDS AND DUANE WINNERS**

**Take Second and Third Division Prizes in Roque Tourney**

**ROQUE CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING**

Officer Division			
Player	Won	Lost	P.C.
H. L. Smith	9	2	.77
George Atkinson	9	6	.57
R. E. Barnhart	8	5	.60
W. H. Rounds	8	3	.75
W. E. Barnard	7	2	.75
W. H. Rounds	7	3	.43
W. H. Rounds	6	4	.25
W. H. Rounds	5	3	.50
W. H. Rounds	4	6	.25
W. H. Rounds	3	1	.25
A. D. Gammell	3	1	.25
H. W. Wood	3	1	.25
B. J. Zimmerman	3	1	.25
B. J. Zimmerman	2	2	.50
B. J. Zimmerman	1	3	.25
B. J. Zimmerman	0	4	.00
D. R. Edwards	10	1	.91
D. R. Edwards	9	2	.48
D. R. Edwards	8	3	.40
D. R. Edwards	7	2	.75
D. R. Edwards	6	3	.40
D. R. Edwards	5	2	.75
D. R. Edwards	4	3	.25
D. R. Edwards	3	2	.50
D. R. Edwards	2	1	.50
D. R. Edwards	1	2	.25
D. R. Edwards	0	3	.00
Second Division	20	11	.61
D. R. Edwards	19	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	18	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	17	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	16	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	15	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	14	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	13	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	12	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	11	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	10	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	9	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	8	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	7	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	6	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	5	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	4	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	3	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	2	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	1	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	0	11	.50
Third Division	22	11	.61
D. R. Edwards	21	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	20	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	19	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	18	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	17	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	16	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	15	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	14	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	13	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	12	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	11	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	10	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	9	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	8	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	7	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	6	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	5	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	4	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	3	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	2	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	1	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	0	11	.50
Fourth Round	23	11	.61
D. R. Edwards	22	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	21	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	20	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	19	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	18	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	17	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	16	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	15	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	14	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	13	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	12	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	11	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	10	11	.50
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D. R. Edwards	8	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	7	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	6	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	5	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	4	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	3	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	2	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	1	11	.50
D. R. Edwards	0	11	.50
Swisher	28	11	.61
Swisher	27	11	.50
Swisher	26	11	.50
Swisher	25	11	.50
Swisher	24	11	.50
Swisher	23	11	.50
Swisher	22	11	.50
Swisher	21	11	.50
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Swisher	25	11	.50
Swisher	24	11	.50
Swisher	23	11	.50
Swisher	22	11	.50
Swisher	21	11	.50
Swisher	20	11	.50
Swisher	19	11	.50
Swisher	18	11	.50
Swisher			

## General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of the Christian Science Monitor. To avoid maximum space and time, an application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who desire to rent or let rooms to let or a situation wanted.

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**GARLAND, CALIF.**—100-car garage, under recent ownership, is in business. It has been well maintained, and is in excellent condition. It is now available to sell at an attractive price. Address Room 2 Let or a Situation Wanted Advertising.

### FOR SALE

**HARRIM TWEED**—High class hardware store materials, equipment for the sale of men's and women's clothing, men's and women's wear by mail, postpaid, sample free. SWALWELL, 10 Newbury, Boston.

### HOMES WITH ATTENTION

#### Tenace Inc.

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Best home of references; highest standards; personal care if needed; New Jersey license; no expense; no commission; management by MRS. KATHRYN BARBOUR.

### REAL ESTATE

**REEDLEY, CALIF.**—Attractive, modern, single family residence, situated grounds overlooking the foothills; marine lake view; 2000 square feet; 3 bedrooms; 2 baths; 2 fireplaces; 2 car garage; amortized 3% per year; taxes \$18,200 for 1928-29. To let or to own. Dial 3-1000 for details. Mrs. REEDLEY, 100 Newbury St., Boston.

**HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.**—Attractive, modern, single family residence, situated grounds overlooking the foothills; marine lake view; 2000 square feet; 3 bedrooms; 2 baths; 2 fireplaces; 2 car garage; amortized 3% per year; taxes \$18,200 for 1928-29. To let or to own. Dial 3-1000 for details. Mrs. REEDLEY, 100 Newbury St., Boston.

**HELP WANTED: WOMEN**

CAGE, business woman's apartment, year-round, good hotel opportunity. Evening, 255 Main Street, Jackson Heights, N. Y. LIEGETTE.

OPPORTUNITY for illustrator for young woman with talent for selling, salary and commission. CHELSEA 4302, New York City.

WANTED—HOUSEHOLD ACCOMMODATES Silver Endes, Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I. Phone Ronkonkoma 16.

**HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS**

SELL cheap, mahogany dining, mahogany and walnut dressers, 2-piece tapestry, etc. DE VANEY, 781 Church Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**JEWELERS**

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or write 250 Madison Ave., New York City, Attn. Mr. COHEN. STONEY 1914, 1805 West, Seattle, Wash.

### REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

EARN \$4 to \$12 each day, six months' paid starting bonus, selling Parcels, Electro-therapeutic Apparatus, which is increased in value and beauty; interchange greetings, samples free; we deliver and collect. Call or write 301 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK CITY, or 1914 STONEY 1805, West, Seattle, Wash.

### SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN with acquaintances or clients, better classes to take orders for men's suits, shirts, ties, belts, wear, hats, etc. Write, telephone, or call for special discounts to representatives of personal elements. ladies taking orders for cosmetics, perfume, etc. Send resume by mail to Mrs. CHAM & RAMSEY, 1801 East Chicago.

**SERVICE BUREAUS**

**HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.**—Let me help you find a quiet hotel or apartment. I am in touch with the best in Hollywood. MAE BLUME, 1720 McDowell St.

**SITUATIONS WANTED: WOMEN**

HOME or traveling companion; Christian Science teacher; good housekeeper; experience, boy's to The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

**Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:**

**BOSTON** 107 Franklin St. Tel. Back Bay 4300  
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11, Via Maggio Tel. 23-400  
11, Unter den Linden Merkur 6528  
PHILADELPHIA 902 Fox Ridge Tel. Rittenhouse 9186  
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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## EDITORIALS

### Ten Years of Progress Under the Weimar Constitution

ON AUGUST 11 the Constitution of the German Reich will have been in effect for ten years. The anniversary is of extraordinary significance. A decade is a relatively short period in the history of constitutions, but the test of the framework of government of the German Republic has been unusually severe. The Constitution which was promulgated was genuinely democratic. A Reichstag, elected by universal suffrage and proportional representation; responsibility of ministers to the Reichstag; lessening of the powers of the upper chamber, the initiative and referendum; provision for the recall of the President; elaborate guarantees of rights to individuals and families—these were the principal features of the document which was formulated at Weimar. "A Republic without Republicans," was the taunt which was made, as it had been a half century before when the French Republic was established. But the Constitution has nevertheless thus far, in the opinion of many, abundantly proved its worth.

The setting up of the Republic took place under extraordinary difficulties. Provisional, extralegal governments were in power in the Reich and the states. A National Assembly was elected. It and the governments were assailed, both from the Left and the Right, and these double attacks continued after the Constitution was adopted. Perhaps the division of the attacking forces strengthened the defense. Perhaps the fact that the republican Constitution was anathema, both to those who wished a dictatorship of the proletariat and to those who wished a restoration of the old régime, enabled it to weather the storm so successfully. Whatever the causes, however, the effect is clear.

While the provisions of the Constitution were being debated, the Treaty of Versailles was being framed. The severe terms which victory imposed on vanquished made it difficult to find a cabinet combination which would accept responsibility for the fixing of Germany's signature. The National Assembly continued to sit because it was thought that a Reichstag election would show too much of a swing from the Social Democrats and toward the Right. Ebert, the provisional President, continued under the Constitution because it was thought unwise to risk a popular election. Communists and reactionaries were active. Forecasts were frequently made that the republican régime could not last.

The Reichstag chosen in June, 1920, was much more to the Right than had been the Constituent Assembly. Cabinet succeeded cabinet. Reparations could not be paid and the Ruhr was occupied. By June, 1923, the mark was 150,000 to the dollar; by July 30, 1,000,000, and by November 4,200,000,000. Fiscal rehabilitation slowly followed. The Dawes plan proposed a method of dealing with reparations. But stable cabinets seemed impossible. The new Reichstag elected in May, 1924, was so subdivided into parties that a majority was difficult to form. New elections held in December did not materially change the composition of the Reichstag. The election of von Hindenburg as President of the Reich, however, was of enormous importance. Hailed at first as evidencing a popular desire to abandon the Republic, the election has in fact been a decisive bulwark of the republican régime. The President has been the most constitutional of constitutional executives. If Dr. Hugo Preuss was the principal architect of the Weimar Constitution, President von Hindenburg has been its most effective foundation.

Stable cabinets still seem difficult for Germany to secure. Sixteen ministries since the armistice show a rapid turnover in office. The instability, however, is more apparent than real. Dr. Stresemann, for example, has been Foreign Secretary for six years. The same statesmen reappear time after time in different posts. Administration continues through the permanent civil service, which does not change. Discussion takes place in respect of certain changes in the Constitution, but the framework in its essentials is accepted by all parties in the Reich. Only details are likely to be modified. Under the Weimar Constitution, Germany has come through the difficult period of post-war reconstruction. She has liquidated and revalorized her currency and debts. She has made her industry prosperous. She has been readmitted to the family of nations. The tenth anniversary of the Weimar Constitution, therefore, is an event of no mean significance.

### Defining Freedom of the Press

THE Supreme Court of Minnesota, in a recent opinion which should interest newspaper readers, states clearly the difference between liberty and license of the press. The opinion upholds a statute providing that any person who publishes regularly or customarily a malicious, scandalous and defamatory newspaper is guilty of a nuisance.

At least one vigorous protest against the law has been heard outside the State, but most of the newspapers in Minnesota seem undisturbed by the new statute.

Publishers who recognize the problem of eliminating the scandalmonger from journalism may be divided into three groups: Those who oppose any additional restraints, legal or professional; those who prefer to let newspaper men themselves remove the difficulty; and those

who are willing to sponsor more rigid professional rulings, or, if necessary, new laws directed against the offenders.

Editors have argued convincingly that malpractices by a few papers tend to undermine public confidence in the press as a whole. Mindful of the long struggle by which the press gained its liberty, however, publishers usually look with misgivings on any proposal which may be interpreted as a censorship. The Minnesota court's decision attempts to set at rest any such apprehensions about the state law in question. It says in part:

"The constitutional protection (for the press) meant the abolition of censorship, and that governmental permission or license was not to be required; and, indeed, our (State) Constitution, like the First Amendment to the United States Constitution, effectively struck down the ancient system or method of fettering the press by a licenser and gave the individual freedom to act—but to act properly or within legal rules of propriety. . . . In Minnesota no agency can hush the sincere and honest voice of the press, but our Constitution was never intended to protect malice, scandal and defamation when untrue or published with bad motives or without justifiable ends. It is a shield for the honest, careful and conscientious press. . . . He who uses the press is responsible for its abuse. . . . A business that depends largely for its success upon malice, scandal and defamation can be of no real service to society."

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been resorted to if the situation had become really serious, has seemed too expensive, because of the enormous quantities of fuel it would call for.

A wise conservation of what water there has been available has proved all that was necessary. There is considerable scope for such conservation. If the inhabitants of Sunderland use only twenty gallons per head each day, why should the inhabitants of Manchester use thirty-six, of Stirling sixty-three, and of Doune 125? The extra use of these latter cities cannot be entirely ascribed to greater cleanliness, and to a higher proportion of motorcar owners and amateur photographers.

There are scores of ways in which the employment of water can be economized without causing much inconvenience, and it behoves thoughtful citizens in time of need to take full advantage of them.

### Blessed Are the Merciful

THAT the end justifies the means is a statement which has been often made by persons claiming that as they are seeking some extremely important result their known motive of investigation should permit their employment of methods which otherwise might be criticized. The validity of such a viewpoint has as often been questioned.

Vivisection has long been a subject of controversy between those who maintain that the alleged discoveries resulting therefrom have warranted the experiments undertaken, no matter what these may have been, and those who can see no possible justification therefor.

It is not the place here to discuss the things that have been done in vivisectional experiments; nor is it the place here to do more than merely touch upon the fact, increasingly recognized, that continued interest in and application to such activities oftentimes results in the production of a callousness of character and disposition on the part of the operator.

It is well to call attention to the fact that a bill is soon to be presented to the Congress of the United States having for its purpose the forbidding of the practice of vivisection within the confines of the District of Columbia. That this bill will meet with strong opposition from the technical advocates of vivisection is undoubtedly; but that its passage would encourage similar legislation in other sections of the United States is equally certain. Many of the methods used by experimenters upon living creatures have been described times without number, so that there is no excuse for anyone pleading ignorance concerning them.

There is abundant reason why the American public that is opposed to vivisection should make its support of the bill in question vocal, by petition and otherwise, in a manner that will cause the members of Congress to know that the measure is one that is approved by vast numbers of the rank and file of Americans in every state in the Union.

### The Jingling Advertiser

THE ingenious editor of the Webster Journal out in South Dakota is enjoying the happy adventure of putting the day's news into rhyming captions. Instead of blunt prose and shouting headlines, he juggles the types so that they tell the story in poetic meter, a device which lends a note of gayety to happenings otherwise drab. Probably some of the Journal subscribers now lustily sing the news, rather than merely scan it.

The practice of the Webster head writer may lead to the recovery of a lost art. The ancient world had its joyous minnesingers and troubadours who declaimed the legends and happenings of the time in flowing stanzas. The Middle Ages produced the traveling ballad maker who put an inn audience into a genial glow by his rollicking verse.

And then came more practical days to send the poetic muse into retirement, until for some years now stolid prose has stalked through newspaper columns. If the Webster editor's suggestion is at all worth heeding, editorialists might now be set to music, so that a dissertation on the tariff captures the swing of a sailor's hornpipe. For instance:

#### RAISE THE TAX ON HIDES AND BEEF, AND BRING THE FARMER SWEET RELIEF.

But present-day advertisements probably need the poet's assistance more than any other part of the paper. Instead of the old stereotyped announcement, a rhyme-haberdasher might proclaim:

#### BUY YOUR TIES OF CHARLEY BURR! DOTS AND STRIPES, A DOLLAR PER.

Another merchant might readily win the ear and bank notes of women buyers with such lyrical invitation as this:

#### BAXTER'S BEADS ARE MIGHTY NIFTY, HAVE A LOOK—A DOLLAR FIFTY.

Once this idea begins to spread, and every newspaper "ad" climbs into the musical rocking-chair, all the wise advertiser has to do is to engage the services of some first-class poet. Effusions on sunsets and sighing zephyrs should domineer the cash register today, but rippling rhymes extolling the delicious flavor of Polly's Doughnuts, ah, that is poetry certain to pay large dividends.

### Editorial Notes

Removal of the tracks in Marlboro, Mass., of what is credited with being the second electric street railway in the United States reminds one how transportation has progressed in the last thirty years, and also that when airplanes are succeeded by great ships driven by rays from a centrally controlled station there will be no rails to uproot.

A news story relates that in the last nine months 3,000,000 copies of the Bible have been printed in Chinese, with no falling off in demand. Confirmation is found in a recent statement of Mrs. William Hung, a feminist leader of China, that the Bible is a "best seller" among the women of her country.

Grover A. Whalen, police commissioner of New York, in indicating that he would welcome the time when crime news could be kept out of the papers, is no longer a voice crying in the wilderness, but, rather, a dominant note in a growing chorus.

### Machines and the Professional Man

By LEWIS WORRINGTON SMITH  
Writer and Professor of English, Drake University

FOR a long time now it has been the special privilege of the factory worker to protest that the machine has robbed him of some portion of his birthright. It has made him a slave to a narrow routine of toil, as his indictment goes. It has been a drag on his initiating faculties. It has herded him with hundreds of his kind and held them all together under a capitalistic master. It has driven him into labor unions and the conclaves of Socialism. It has made him the exploited victim of a new caste system, with the money barons more and more holding the power of industry and the state both in their hands.

The complaint has been one to arouse sympathy, and yet it has been impossible for me not to be on the side of the machine. It has turned one pair of hands into a thousand. It has multiplied the productive capabilities of our human kind at an incalculable rate. It has made possible for the common man the enjoyment of luxuries of which even fifty years ago he could not have entertained the slightest expectation. It has lessened greatly the working hours during which he earns those luxuries and given him time to enjoy them.

This last gain, the gain of leisure by which he may escape from some of the burdens of life and employ his faculties as he wills, seems now to have become another ground for accusation. The charge is that the machine is robbing men of work. As a matter of readjustment, every labor-saving invention has robbed men of work. For a century and a half now the laboring man has had that indictment to present. It has recently taken a new form. In the first place the machine displaced some few men who, in a general sense, found other occupations. The new indictment charges that the machine contributes to a wide and irremediable unemployment. It does not stop with helping man in his work. It does his work for him. It produces food, radios, automobiles, furniture, electric lighting, and yet it leaves him hungry and unclothed. Something, it appears, must be done to lessen or restrict the power of the machine to turn raw material into usable things.

The logic of this position seems not wholly indefensible. Then, as a laboring man in the professional class, I have a question to ask: What has the machine done for the professional—for the doctor, for the preacher, for the lawyer, for the college and university professor? The answer is somewhat interesting. Indirectly it has done a great deal. Directly it has done nothing. The professional man has his share in the general increase of necessities, conveniences, and luxuries in the world. That is his indirect gain. Directly, the machine has taken no burden from his shoulders. He remains an individual worker maintaining direct contact with his job.

The position in which the physician finds himself, for instance, is an easy illustration in point. The machine is for him only an extension of his own eyes and ears and fingers. It cannot be left to do anything by itself. It does not parallel the machine as employed in industry. It does not multiply the productive energies of the user as the power loom in the factory multiplies the energies of the one who watches it. It cannot form a judgment.

The preacher is not in quite the same situation as the physician. The radio has, indeed, made it possible for him to address a vast number of persons at once. If he is only a pulpiteer, the machine has contributed incalculably to his efficiency. If, however, the clergyman's office is conceived of as essentially that of the pastor of a flock, he no less than the physician has an individual work to do. His relation with the members of his congregation is a personal relation. He cannot turn over to a machine the business of giving counsel, consolation, or courage. He can-

not in any case make the machine think his sermons or addresses. They should come out of the hot fire of his own contact with life, and they should bear upon the marks of the hammering of his own convictions. They cannot even seem to be machine made and achieve their proper and purposed end.

Just as every personal problem about which a clergyman or a physician may be asked to give advice is peculiar to itself, so every case at law is in some respect or respects unlike any other case. There is no machine upon which the lawyer can call for help, unless it is the typewriter following up a record on the dictaphone. These are instruments of an individual character. They are not machines for mass production. The lawyer must go into the details of each case brought before him by a client as fully and as carefully as if machines were nonexistent. He has no means of multiplying his decisions and spreading them out for the use of hundreds or thousands of clients after the fashion of the operator of a knitting machine in a hosier mill. He can serve those who bring their difficulties to him only as units dealt with one at a time.

Perhaps the radio, again, is of some use to the college and university professor. What he gains by it, however, he loses. If he is satisfied with being only a voice conveying information, he accepts for himself a status lower than he would have held as his right two or three generations ago. There was a time when Mark Hopkins on one end of a log with a young man hopping up on the other and aspiring toward his preceptor's stature was accounted a college or the equivalent of one. Probably in the understanding of most cultivated men the idea still persists that a college education in the better sense should be the result of the play of fine intellects upon developing minds in close contact of some sort. When that result is realized it is an individual matter. Mass production is impossible. The machine is useless.

Despite the fact that the invention and development of the machines and devices that distinguish our industrial civilization are largely the work of professional minds, the professional is not the chief beneficiary in their expansion of our human resources. Whether that good fortune goes to the laboring man or to the organizer of labor may reasonably be debated between the two. The real victim is the man who can neither watch the machine do his own immediate work for him during a steadily shortening working day nor employ a large body of other men to engage in the supervision of machines for him for profit.

Professional men are not becoming millionaires. They are not even dreaming of that contingency except as the result of some eventuality outside their professional labors. It is their business more than it is the business of anyone else to carry civilization on. It may well be a happy day when some prophet rises among them to show them how to make civilization carry them on also. As it is, their reward is chiefly in honor. To receive respect in token of achievement is a happy thing, but in the present American situation respect is given almost more to the possessor of material substance than to the possessor of mental ability.

Something needs to be done about it. There is no occasion for increasing the number of doctors, preachers, lawyers, and college professors. It is rather to be considered whether the output should not be restricted, as we might consider whether it would not be wise if the acreage planted to wheat or corn were restricted. Certainly with the colleges and professional schools piling up more and more diplomas for some day near the first of June each year, something should be done to give the professional man his share of the usufruct of toil in our machine age.

### Notes From Geneva

TOURISTS traveling in Switzerland will be interested to know that Lugano, on the lake of that name, has constructed a new bathing beach of the most up-to-date kind on the bay of Cassarate, between Lugano and Castagnola. There are 260 bathing cabins in all, equipped with shower baths and a fine central building which contains a comfortable tea room with cozy seats under miniature palm trees. For those who like dancing there is a floor in the open, and one of the features of this bathing establishment is the excellent illumination which is provided at night for bathers who like to take a plunge after dark, when they can swim out to a raft lit by electric lights. In front of the central entrance to the baths are playing fields for football, hockey and tennis. There are also golf links near the beach.

A students' aid society has been founded in Zurich to assist young people to go to the university and the Federal Technical High School of that city. The idea is to construct a residential home for students that will give them board and lodging at a more reasonable price than they would otherwise have to pay. In fact the aim of the society is to help students who could not otherwise afford the expense of taking their course of studies in Zurich. The estimated cost of this building is 650,000 francs, of which 100,000 francs has been collected by the students' society of the Federal Technical High School. Another 200,000 francs has been presented by industrial firms and banks, while the Swiss Government has also granted 100,000 francs, the city of Zurich adding another 50,000 francs. The Federal Technical High School in Zurich is known as one of the best of its kind in Europe, the graduates of the engineering department being particularly appreciated by employers.

The 305 Alpine Club huts for mountain climbers in Switzerland, belonging to the Swiss Alpine Club, were visited in 1928 by 68,325 tourists, of whom 23,016 were members of the club. The most popular of the huts is that known as the Boval hut, which lies at the foot of the Bernina peak, in the Canton Grisons. It is the largest shelter of its kind in Switzerland, containing sleeping accommodation for sixty persons. The highest shelter is the refuge Solvay, which stands at an altitude of 4000 meters on a spur of the Matterhorn, with room for twelve people. The newest hut that is known as the Basodino hut in the Tessin. Since its erection in July, 1928, it has given shelter to 284 tourists who used it mainly for the purpose of ski running.

Those who like hunting for castles in Switzerland should make a point of visiting the Castle of Sargans, in the Canton of St. Gall. Standing on a rocky hill, it was built in the twelfth century by the family of Montfort, and in the fifteenth century was purchased by a group of Swiss cantons, whose coats of arms may still be seen painted on the castle gate. But, maybe, because it was a case of too many cooks spoiling the broth, the castle was allowed to fall into decay until thirty years ago, when the town of Sargans bought it and restored it to its former beauty. Like the castle at Gruyère, which no tourist should miss, the Château de Sargans contains a number of old rooms in the style of the fifteenth century, the best of which is, perhaps, the ancient kitchen, although the big knights' hall with coats of arms and escutcheons is more admired by most people. The rooms have been furnished in medieval fashion and give a good picture of the life of that time.

A new air station has been opened in Berne for the lines Lausanne-Berne-Zurich and Berne-Bienne-Basel, the first line being run by the Adastral company of Zurich, and the second by the Alpar Air Traffic Company of Berne. As the air station is on the Belpmoos, a place on the outskirts of Berne, a regular motorcar service is run in connection with it from that city. The single fare for the Berne-Bienne-Basel line is thirty francs, the return fare is fifty francs, while one may travel by air from Berne to Zürich for twenty-five francs, the return fare

being also fifty francs. The Alpar company has bought two different types of airplanes for its service, a Fokker machine with five seats and a two-seater.

The committee of the Safo—the Swiss Women's Exhibition of 1928—have held their last meeting in Berne, and their report showed a net profit from the exhibition of 602,230 francs, which the Bernese authorities decided not to tax. The chief items in the balance sheet were: 1,000,000 francs for entrance fees, 385,964 francs from the different catering establishments, 215,529 francs from the sale of tickets, 165,025 francs from the rents paid by exhibitors, and 46,777 francs from the sale of catalogues, guides and cards. The principal expenses were the construction of the exhibition building, which totaled 1,393,529 francs, other costs amounting to 410,450 francs. The profits were divided between the Swiss Industrial Women's Association, the Bernese Women's Society, the Swiss Women's Association for Relief Work, the Swiss Catholic Women's League, and certain other organizations. The exhibition, which lasted a fortnight, was visited by nearly 1,000,000 people.

### Letters to The Christian Science Monitor